

Farms for Sale.
WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 10th day of December next, on the premises, **A FARM**

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a **Log House, Log Barn,** a well near the door, and an Orchard.

Also, On Saturday the 11th of December next, On the premises, **A FARM**

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a two-story **Log House, good Barn,** a well of water near the door, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by **CORNELIUS LOTT,** Executor of George Bereau, dec'd.

Nov. 9. If the above Farms are not sold on said days, they will be RENTED, by Public Vendue.

Baltimore and Ohio RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO ROAD MAKERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.
SEALED Proposals will be received from the 22d to the 27th of the present month (November,) for the graduation of parts of the Fourth and of the Fifth Division of the Rail Road; and of a lateral Road to Fredericktown, together: embracing a distance of about twenty miles. Those parts of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions commence at a point near the Mills of Smith and Anderson, about one mile south of New-Market, and extend across the Monocacy River to the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac River.—The lateral Road commences near the crossing of the Monocacy, and extends to the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the necessary Masonry. Between those days, the Subscriber will attend on the ground for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired by those disposed to contract. Proposers are invited to devote more attention to an examination into the situation and character of the earth to be removed, and the Stone Quarries to be used, than has usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment, if not loss, in the progress of the work. The line will be divided into convenient Sections.—Recommendations for temperance, capacity and integrity, will be expected to accompany all Proposals.

CASPER W. WEVER, Superintendent.
Frederick, Md. Nov. 1.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System, and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZ. VAN ORSDEL.
Millers-Town, Nov. 2.

PRICES REDUCED AT THE Drug Warehouse,
No. 107, Market street below Third, PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs, and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the prime cost price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, and the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly guaranteed genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.
10th mo. 19th, 1830.

"REMEMBER THY CREATOR."
O happy creature! on whose brow
The light of youth is shed,
O'er whose glad path life's early flowers
In glowing beauty spread;
Forget not Him whose love hath pour'd
Around that golden light,
And tugg'd those opening buds of hope
With hues so softly bright;
But grateful to his altar bring
The garlands of life's glorious spring.

Thou tempted one! just entering
Upon "enchanted ground,"
Ten thousand snares are spread for thee,
Ten thousand foes surround.
A dark and a deceitful band,
Upon thy path they lower;
Trust not thy own unaided strength,
To save thee from their power.
Cling, cling to Him, whose mighty arm,
Alone can shield thy soul from harm.

Thou, whose yet bright and joyous eye
Must soon be dimm'd with tears,
To whom the hour of bitterness
Must come in coming years:
Teach early that confiding eye
To pierce the cloudy screen,
To where above the storms of life,
Eternally serene,
A Father's love is beaming bright,
A Father's smile still sheds its light.

O born to die! the path of flowers
Thou dost exulting tread,
Leads to the dreary sepulchre,
The silence of the dead.
But if from youth thy spirit's love
Hath to thy God been given,
Death's icy hand will open for thee
The radiant gates of Heaven.
There, blest immortal! joys divine,
Transcendent, endless, shall be thine.

FISH STORY.

We find the following two stories in the Augusta (Geo.) Courier. The highly respectable editor of that paper doubtless saw the transaction to which he refers, and of that supposition we are bound to believe every item—so much for having a good character. There is scarcely an editor, present company excepted, who could claim as much of his readers.

—One day a trout fisher fastened his haul line (a large strong line, whose hook is thrown off 30 or 40 yards in the river) to his leg, finding the multiplicity of his tackle inconvenient to manage. A large cat-fish, weighing 48 pounds, seized the bait, and before our fisherman was well aware of the fact, he was posting down the river faster than a tow boat astern of a steamer. Luckily the cat-fish, as much alarmed as its follower, did not keep the deep channel, but attempted to pass a sand bar, which nearly crossed the stream. Here our almost breathless acquaintance caught hold of something which brought the fish to a sudden halt, and the fisherman was enabled to avenge himself for his temporary discomfiture. The other case occurred only a few miles above the city. The sturgeon in the heat of summer is very sluggish, and will lie panting like a hog in the coolest parts of the stream, regardless almost of the approach of danger. Our friend found one of these animals seven and a half feet long in a shallow part of the river, and being much of a man, thought he could master him by jumping astride of him, at the same instant clapping his hands into his gills. He jumped, and was successful in placing the fingers of both hands in the fish's gills. Instantly the animal darted down the river like a race horse, sometimes under the water and sometimes out.—The rider could neither stop him, nor get his hands out of his gills, which clasped them like a vice. Fortunately the frightened animal, after a race of upwards of a quarter of a mile, bolted into one of our friend's own fish traps, and there the spectators who had pursued on the bank, finally found him swearing, in the most positive manner, it was the last sturgeon he would ever ride.

The Fayetteville, N. C. Journal, says, —In our Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, which set last week, a man was indicted and tried for whipping his wife. The assault and battery were proven by the oath of the wife and another woman. The husband admitted the battery, but justified himself on the ground, that the wife habitually disobeyed his orders, and was in the violation of his commands when the battery complained of was committed. The Jury acquitted the defendant. Wives, take warning!

Printer's Disappointment.—As we were going down the street last Wednesday, we met a man enquiring for our office. Expecting a job, we promptly returned with him, and gave him an enquiring look—as much as to say, well, I am ready to wait on you: I want (said he) to buy a paper. "Yes sir, here's one—the latest." "I want an old one, the one with an account in it of the storm in Ohio." So we commenced to search, and at last found one, which we handed to him. "How much is it?" he asked. "Six cents." "What? six cents for an old paper? I thought you would let it go for less." "No, sir, we never take less, without we give it away," was the answer. "Well, are you sure the account is in it?" "Oh, yes, here it is." "Well now then," said he, "if you'll just sit down and read it for me, I needn't buy it." This was almost too much, but it was a good one, and we read the whole account faithfully and honestly. After which the chap coolly said, "Oh, it isn't as bad as I thought for," and walked out. In half an hour after meeting him, I got to the same part of the street again, thinking to myself, that though I caught no fish, I'd had a most glorious nibble.

THE TARIFF.
FROM MILLER'S REGISTER.
POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

We have for some time contemplated a general essay, in which certain of the leading principles and practical operations, of what is denominated the "American System," might be rendered more familiar to the farmers, and other working classes, who have not time to read, or leisure to investigate the important subject—though more deeply interesting to themselves than any other persons in the United States. It has been delayed, however, from various causes: and the few facts collected are more examples of the many that might be obtained, were time and opportunity allowed for the gathering of them. We now proceed to the task—so far desirous of brevity, as to be apprehensive that we may not always be fully understood, unless by them, who, while they read, will also think, upon what shall be presented to them.

The primary interest in the United States is certainly that of the farmers:—the next that of the manufacturers: the third, that of navigation and commerce—the fourth, that of the planters, proper. The last furnishes the largest amount of value in articles of export, but its general sum of production, is at a vast distance behind the first or second, and much in the rear of the third. It may be well to say a few words in regard to each.

Dr. Cooper calculated the subsistence only, of the people of the United States, at 640 millions of dollars, in 1813—and exclaimed, "How do the boasted panegyrics on FOREIGN trade dwindle into insignificance when set in competition with this!" He rated the support of each individual, for food, drink, and fuel, at \$55 a year. We have materially differed from the doctor—thinking then, as now, that he was extravagant in his "calculations," but have supposed that the average cost of subsistence might be \$25 per annum, for the whole United States, considering the cheapness of food in many parts of the interior, and that we have two millions of slaves.—This moderate sum will give us 300 millions of dollars, as the cost of subsistence, the product of our farmers—but when to this is added the value of fuel used, the food of horses and other working animals, the value of timber and its transportations, &c. of the wool, flax, hemp, &c. &c. we think the whole value of the commodities produced or supplied by the farmers of the United States, may be reasonably put down at 600 millions of dollars.

We place the entire clothing of the people of the United States, including all the cloths required for household or other purposes at 20 dollars per head. This embraces all manufactures of cotton, wool, flax, leather, fur and silk, &c. and is surely below the real value. The aggregate is 240 millions of dollars—of which many thousands consume more than their proportion, in boots and shoes only, for it includes shoemakers' bills, as well as tailors and hatters, &c. And if to this we add the manufactures of iron, and other metals, in houses and ships, and furniture, of minerals and earths, such as brick, glass and wares, the aggregate cannot be put down at less than 450 millions.

The amount earned in freights, coasting, inland, fishing and foreign, including passengers and goods transported in steam boats and canal boats, with the profits on exchanging commodities, cannot be less than 100 millions a year, all which is put into the domestic circulation, and invigorates every branch of business, especially the agricultural, for subsistence, fuel, &c. consumed.

In addition to these, we verily believe, that the disbursements of the people of the United States for travelling on land, with stage hire, horse feed, turnpike rates, &c. is of a larger amount than what we have regarded as the 4th great branch of the business of our people!

If the whole cotton crop be a million of bales, or 300 millions of pounds, or \$20,000,000, the tobacco, sugar and rice, may be estimated at 12 millions more; but say 45 millions, as the whole product of the planting interest, at fair and average prices, including the costs of transportation, a large amount to be deducted from the general sum. Forty-five millions of dollars is more than the worth of all the cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, annually supplied in the U. States.

Well may we exclaim in the words of Dr. Cooper, "how do the boasted panegyrics," on the planting interest, "dwindle into insignificance when compared with" the farming and manufacturing!

And though, as before observed, the planters supply a large proportion of our articles for export, the whole proceeds would go but a short way towards feeding the people of the planting states, if the land holders were not also farmers. Their crops of grain and grass, &c. are worth a much mightier sum than those of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice.

The doctor is talking about "calculating the value of the union." He is a great calculator!

† The average cost of persons, in many establishments, but we wish to err, if err we must, on the "safe side."

‡ From this sum 5 millions may be deducted, for imported articles.

§ The view of the planting interest will strike many of our readers with considerable force. It seems to be a new view of the subject. Admitting that it requires 99 dollars a head to feed, clothe, and provide the people of the U. States with all the rest of the things that they need, their country's require, or business demand—the whole product of the planting interest would supply only 500,000 people. We have made large allowances—If the whole cotton crop be 1,000,000 bales, though it has never, perhaps, exceeded so large a number, the value of it, and no way produce a million, worth \$20,000,000. This, perhaps, much beyond the real amount, but intended to make the domestic as well as foreign sales. Yet, the women's bonnets, lace and artificial flowers, made by some of the girls of Massachussetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, will purchase one third of all the boasted product of the "nation" of Carolina! And the cottons, combs, umbrellas, lace and glass manufactures, being added, the "whole crop" would fall much short of a payment of them. We are serious. The value of these articles is more than seven millions of dollars a year—perhaps nearly eight.

We invite a careful consideration of these things. Mathematical accuracy is not aimed at for them, and cannot be attained. It is sufficient that our calculations are reasonable. The aggregate for subsistence and clothing of all sorts, all kinds of farming or family utensils, the building and repair of houses and ships, in the rents of houses, &c. are put down at a less sum than \$30 per head per annum: or, for a man, his wife and three children, 450 dollars a year—about the amount of the wages of a respectable journeyman mechanic, which is below the average value consumed. What is the sum of the rents of all the houses in our cities and towns! And the products of these, it must be observed, are as well added to a general amount of subsistence, as bread and clothing.

We shall proceed to a more particular notice of certain products of the farmers, by which we mean the growers of grain, grass, roots, meats, wool, &c. in distinction to those of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice.

The people of the U. States consume, each, 1 lb. of flour a day, or its equivalent in other vegetable food—this is less than the amount given to decently fed slaves, a peck of corn (10 pounds) a week being allowed per head, with other vegetable food. The annual supply for 12 millions, is, then, 4,320,000,000 lbs. or 22 millions bbls. of flour. It is no matter of what this food consists. If of wheat flour, the average cost will not exceed 20 cents for each person per day; which we think is a pretty moderate rate of living, and suppose that Dr. Cooper and Mr. McDuffie must admit it!

The greatest export of flour was in 1817—1,479,198 bbls. because of the very short crops in Europe—but in 1819, only 750,660; shewing a decrease of one half, in two years, and the destructive uncertainty of the foreign market. In 1823, the export was 860,509 bbls.—in 1829, 837,355; of which latter, 210,384 went to England on a speculation of short crops, but was nearly all re-shipped to the British West Indies or elsewhere, or retained until it became sour, because that the duty required upon it could not be paid, for British flour.

We shall here explain what the duty is.—It falls as the price of grain rises. Thus—when British wheat is at 50s. the quarter of 8 bushels, of 70 lbs. each, (or about 1 30 cents for the American bushel of 60 lbs.) the duty is 44s. 8d. per quarter, equal to \$5 93 cents on a barrel of flour!—when at 60s. the quarter, (equal to more than a dollar and a half the American bushel,) the duty is 24s. 8d. the quarter, or \$3 30 on a barrel of flour: when at 72s. (the starving point,) it is only 1s. the quarter, or 13 cents on the barrel of flour.—There is a grade of duty for every shilling of the value of a quarter of wheat (or other grain)—from 72s. to 50. At the first, the duty is nominal, but, as the price declines, it becomes heavy, and soon runs into prohibition. It is thus that England watches her agriculture! There has been another little bubble about short crops in England; but, at the last advices, the duty on a barrel of flour was nearly three dollars—so none had been sold for consumption! But there had been a few days of sunshine; and, as the price of wheat was declining, the duty was about to advance. This is a chief part of the British "free trade system" so much spoken of, and held up for our imitation. Britain excludes our flour, though we might furnish it at a much less price than her own costs her people, even when she has a full and fair crop—but we ought to purchase British calicoes, though we can make them ourselves, and as cheap as she will—as shall be shown below.

The American consumption requires the equivalent of 22 millions of barrels of flour; the foreign demand takes off less than 900,000.—The domestic demand is settled—the foreign, small as it is, is unstable. In 1817, the value of all the vegetable food exported, was \$22,594,000—in 1829, only 9,079,762.* The small complained of fluctuations in the value of cotton, present nothing like this. The foreign flour trade cannot at any time be depended on. We have exported more than 300,000 lbs. to Cuba and Hayti in one year, and in another less than 90,000. We have sent several hundred thousand to England in one year, and not a barrel as it were, in the ensuing one. To this wretched uncertainty, with our continual gaping at things abroad, instead of attending to things at home, we are indebted for three fourths of the perplexities or embarrassments, which the farmers of the U. States have suffered, as must appear manifest to every reflecting mind. As it regards foreign trade, we are

"Ple used with a rattle—tickled with a straw!" Now as to meats, of all sorts. The consumption and waste exceed 1 lb. for each person a day. The gross quantity required is then 2,150,000,000 lbs.; equal to 11 millions bbls. of beef or pork. The greatest export we ever made of beef and pork, was in 1815—240,000 bbls. In 1829, only 110,000—or 22 millions of pounds, just an hundredth part of the demand for consumption.

It thus appears that the vegetable food of the U. States is exported is about a 24th part of what the home demand requires—and of meats, only 100th part. It is then the more manifest, that should mainly occupy the thoughts of a republican statesman.

This great market is best encouraged, or protected, by divisions of labor. If all were farmers raising their own bread and meat, there would be no home market for flour, for the foreign one would not sell for more than a nominal price—just for so much delivered at our seaports. The English could hardly do this, as a gift, because of the duty, unless in times of scarcity, though delivered free of cost for foreign use. For were all farmers to send their surplus to England, they would not be able to do so. New York alone consumes the equivalent of nearly 100,000 barrels of flour—Baltimore 150,000 barrels; Philadelphia 100,000 barrels; and the rest of the States and Territory last year consumed more than 1,000,000 barrels of flour.

* Being 1000,000 lbs. of flour, and 100,000 lbs. of meat, and 100,000 lbs. of butter, and 100,000 lbs. of sugar, and 100,000 lbs. of coffee, and 100,000 lbs. of tea, and 100,000 lbs. of cotton, and 100,000 lbs. of wool, and 100,000 lbs. of flax, and 100,000 lbs. of hemp, and 100,000 lbs. of iron, and 100,000 lbs. of steel, and 100,000 lbs. of glass, and 100,000 lbs. of soap, and 100,000 lbs. of candles, and 100,000 lbs. of oil, and 100,000 lbs. of vinegar, and 100,000 lbs. of wine, and 100,000 lbs. of brandy, and 100,000 lbs. of rum, and 100,000 lbs. of gin, and 100,000 lbs. of whiskey, and 100,000 lbs. of beer, and 100,000 lbs. of ale, and 100,000 lbs. of stout, and 100,000 lbs. of port, and 100,000 lbs. of claret, and 100,000 lbs. of champagne, and 100,000 lbs. of sparkling wine, and 100,000 lbs. of sherry, and 100,000 lbs. of Madeira, and 100,000 lbs. of Malaga, and 100,000 lbs. of Muscadine, and 100,000 lbs. of Blackberry, and 100,000 lbs. of Concord, and 100,000 lbs. of Delaware, and 100,000 lbs. of Foxglove, and 100,000 lbs. of Golden Wonder, and 100,000 lbs. of Hercules, and 100,000 lbs. of Mammoth, and 100,000 lbs. of Monitor, and 100,000 lbs. of Napoleon, and 100,000 lbs. of President, and 100,000 lbs. of Republic, and 100,000 lbs. of Liberty, and 100,000 lbs. of Union, and 100,000 lbs. of Constitution, and 100,000 lbs. of Independence, and 100,000 lbs. of Freedom, and 100,000 lbs. of Justice, and 100,000 lbs. of Peace, and 100,000 lbs. of Prosperity, and 100,000 lbs. of Plenty, and 100,000 lbs. of Wealth, and 100,000 lbs. of Power, and 100,000 lbs. of Honor, and 100,000 lbs. of Fame, and 100,000 lbs. of Glory, and 100,000 lbs. of Victory, and 100,000 lbs. of Triumph, and 100,000 lbs. of Success, and 100,000 lbs. of Prosperity, and 100,000 lbs. of Plenty, and 100,000 lbs. of Wealth, and 100,000 lbs. of Power, and 100,000 lbs. of Honor, and 100,000 lbs. of Fame, and 100,000 lbs. of Glory, and 100,000 lbs. of Victory, and 100,000 lbs. of Triumph, and 100,000 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POETRY.

DIVINE IMPRESS.

There's not a tint that paints the rose,
Or decks the lily fair,
Or streaks the humblest flower that grows,
But Heaven has placed it there.

At early dawn there's not a gale,
Across the landscape driven,
And not a breeze that sweeps the vale,
That is not sent by Heaven.

There's not of grass a single blade,
Or leaf of lowliest mien,
Where heavenly skill is not display'd,
And heavenly wisdom seen.

There's not a tempest dark and dread,
Or storm that rends the air,
Or blast that sweeps o'er ocean's bed,
But Heaven's own voice is there.

There's not a star whose twinkling light
Illumes the darkest earth,
And cheers the solemn gloom of night,
But mercy gave it birth.

There's not a cloud whose dewy distill
Upon the parching clod,
And clothe with verdure, vale and hill,
That is not sent by God.

There's not a place in earth's vast round,
In ocean, deep, or air,
Where skill and wisdom are not found,
For God is every where.

Around, beneath, below, above,
Wherever space extends,
There Heaven displays its boundless love,
And power with mercy blends.

LOST,

ON Monday the 25th ult. on the State Road, between Mr. Gulden's and Gettysburg, a

PLAID CLOAK,

with a cat-skin on the collar. Whoever has found said Cloak, and leaves it at the office of the "Sentinel," shall receive One Dollar for his honesty.

Nov. 2.

31

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,

November 2, 1830.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

Two and an half per cent.

on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 8th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Nov. 2.

31

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar & Fifty Cents,

on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

Nov. 2.

31



VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, 2 1/2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Black's Tavern Turnpike, on Wednesday the 17th inst.

Horned Cattle, & Hogs, Ploughs, Harrows, Hay by the ton, and a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by

JAMES HAMILTON, & JESSE HAMILTON.

At the same time and place, Will be Offered for RENT, The FARM, late the Estate of Wm. HAMILTON, dec. JAMES BLACK, } Adm's.
JESSE HAMILTON, }

Nov. 2.

19

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JAMES DOUGLASS, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh McGaughey, John Stewart and others, containing

134 ACRES,

and allowance, of PATENTED LAND

The improvements are a Log House, & Double Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by Wm. FERRY, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, Ex'r.

Aug. 31.

19

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE

Christian Almanac,

for 1831,

Just received and for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 2.

31

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZ'N. VAN ORSDEL.

Millers-Town, Nov. 2.

Baltimore and Ohio RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO ROAD MAKERS & BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received from the 22d to the 27th of the present month (November,) for the graduation of parts of the Fourth and of the Fifth Division of the Rail Road; and of a lateral Road to Fredericktown, together: embracing a distance of about twenty miles. Those parts of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions commence at a point near the Mills of Smith and Anderson, about one mile south of New-Market, and extend across the Monocacy River to the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac River.—The lateral Road commences near the crossing of the Monocacy, and extends to the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the necessary Masonry.

Between those days, the Subscriber will attend on the ground for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired by those disposed to contract. Proposers are invited to devote more attention to an examination into the situation and character of the earth to be removed, and the Stone Quarries to be used, than has usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment, if not loss, in the progress of the work. The line will be divided into convenient Sections.—Recommendations for temperance, capacity and integrity, will be expected to accompany all Proposals.

CASPER W. WEVER,

Superintendent.

Frederick, Md. Nov. 1.

AGAIN!

J. B. DANNER,

HAS just returned from the City, (making the third time since the first of June) with a Splendid and General Assortment of

GOODS.

He has heretofore received a greater share of custom than he had anticipated, for which he returns his sincere thanks: and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, being able to offer

Greater Bargains than he has ever offered, owing to his having made certain arrangements with different Houses in the City. His Assortment comprises every article of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CHINA, GLASS, & Queens-Ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, AND GLIMP BONNETS, Weavers' Reeds, and Grind-

stones, &c. &c. He invites the Public generally to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

J. B. DANNER,

Also continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830.

6m

A JOURNEYMAN

SHOE MAKER

Wanted immediately by the Subscriber. Constant employment and good wages will be given.

AN APPRENTICE

is also wanted to the above Business. A lad from 15 to 16 would be preferred. Apply to

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28.

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at Nov. Term, 1830

Henry Muntorf vs. Elizabeth Muntorf and John Muntorf.

Administrator of George Hartzell, deceased, vs. Henry Hartzell.

Cornelius Loit vs. G. Bercaw, Executor of Peter Bercaw, who was Executor of G. Bercaw.

Samuel Osburn vs. same defendants. Samuel Morthland, Samuel Comly and Jesse Comly vs. Thos. Thornburg's Adm'r.

John Hildebrand's Adm'r vs. Jas. Bell, co-obligor with A. Campbell. The same vs. Alexander Campbell, co-obligor with James Bell.

Andrew Little, use of Wm. Young, vs. Casper Shanebrook's Adm'r. O'Brien and Kendal vs. Wm. E. Camp.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

Oct. 26.

tc



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of November next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1830.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty—before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN ERISMAN,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman; Matilda, intermarried with John Moose; Maria, intermarried with Humerick Hostetter; Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Moose; John Erisman; Jacob Erisman; Abraham Erisman; Daniel Erisman; and Henry Erisman—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 5.

tc

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG,

October 12, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 15th of November next.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

Oct. 12.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ADAM PLUM,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Knouse; Philip Plum; Adam Plum; Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman; John, Christian and Michael Plum—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 5.

tc

THE LADY'S BOOK, No. 4, FOR OCTOBER.

A monthly literary miscellany, devoted to literature, the fine arts, fashions, biographical anecdotes, tales, narratives, music, riding, dancing, poetry, Embroidery, &c.

THIS work, since its publication commenced, has been encouraged by almost unexampled unanimity and warmth of commendation from numerous journalists, in all quarters of the country. The fourth number, now ready to be delivered to the subscribers, will, we are sure, be quite as well received as either of its predecessors. As a very limited edition of the four first numbers has been issued, and as it is not contemplated to print a second, persons wishing to subscribe had better do so immediately and preserve the work entire.

EMBELLISHMENTS:

Philadelphia Fashions, handsomely colored. Three engraved specimens of Embroidery. Three figures designed to improve the art of Dancing.

Two figures illustrative of Riding. Three female heads relating to the Toilet of ancient times.

"Where the Bee Sucks," a piece of Music.

Contents of the October Number.

Philadelphia Fashions, with a colored engraving. Latest English Fashions, from La Belle Assemblée, and Gentlemen's Magazine. The Majesty of the Ocean.

A Lecture on Love and Courtship. Picture of Christ—The Mute Lady. Argument—Departed—The Toilet, illustrated with Engravings.

Proposals for the Improvement of the English Language.

Female Characteristic—The Wedding. The Banner of St. Mary's. Miss Milford—The Lion and the Major Domo. The Dillos Girl.

Riding, illustrated with Engravings. The Marquis D'Arconati. Robert Burns—Death of an Infant—Purse Pride.

The First and Last Prayer—The Dead Father—Elphie's Rock. Female Courage and Fortitude. Beau Nash.

Embroidery, illustrated with Engravings. The Miniature. Education in America—The Wife.

Weddings, by a Parish Clerk. A Blush—Forget-me-not. The World to Come—The Eye—Dancing illustrated with Engravings.

The Dentist. The White Rose of Scotland. Mankind at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century—William Penn's Tree.

Louisa, by Miss Milford. The Exile's Dirge. The Weed Witness.

"Where the Bee Sucks," set to Music. The Betrayed—The Parting—The Gatherer. Receipts—The Dead.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six large octavo pages; to be printed on a fine super royal paper with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Every number will contain a piece of Music, one Copper plate Engraving, and at least four Wood Cuts, illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored plate of the latest London or Paris Fashions.

The subscription price is \$3 per annum, payable in advance; 25 per cent. semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up their arrears. Great attention will be paid to forwarding the work to country subscribers. Agents receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work.

All Letters and communications concerning this will be promptly attended to. Address

LOUIS A. GOREY & CO.

Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

Postage must be paid on all orders for the work.

Phila. Oct. 26.

Stray Calf.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, about the last of August, a Black and White Steer CALF—supposed to be about 10 months old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

WM. BAILEY.

Oct. 26.

31

Mountpleasant Rifleman! YOU will parade at the house of J. Barrett, in Mountjoy township, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock.

A Court of Appeal will also be held on said day.

By order,

JOSIAH BENNER, O. S.

Nov. 2.

19

Geological Society.

The subscriber avails himself of this favorable moment, when science is beginning to take deep root in the state, to renew the proposition made by him a few years since of forming a Geological Society in Pennsylvania. The advantage of such an institution to the Country at large, and particularly to this Commonwealth, are too obvious to require much argumentative enforcement. The encouragement it would give to institute in each County a "CABINET OF NATURAL SCIENCES," in imitation of the admirable plan which was some time since adopted in Philadelphia city and Chester county, and which has been so successfully followed in Montgomery, Bucks, and other Counties, would, independently of all other considerations, be a sufficient inducement. But it must be borne in mind, that a State Geological Society would be the best possible organ for concentrating and disseminating the useful information collected by those highly meritorious County emporiums of knowledge; of collecting together and comparing the specimens of valuable rocks and curious minerals, and fossils, found in various districts, and of preparing the way for a geological survey of the State.

Pennsylvania has been acknowledged by the best informed travellers, and others, to be one of the most favored spots upon the globe in point of mineral wealth; but strange as it may appear, it is no less true, that the principal part of the information upon which this opinion is founded, is derived from fortuitous occurrences. Nearly all we know of our immense resources in iron, anthracite, bituminous coal, salt, lime, copper, lead, &c. has been obtained, comparatively speaking, without any exertion on our behalf. Of what other treasures are hidden in the bowels of the earth, or what precious minerals our farmers are daily stumbling over in ignorance upon its surface, we know about as much as we do of what is happening in the moon. In the mean time the tide of migration is yearly rolling over the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of valuable lands unsettled in Pennsylvania, to flow upon and fertilize countries much less favorable than ours in these respects. A Geological survey would expose these immense resources to broad daylight, and would have a tendency, more than any other circumstance, to arrest this unnatural current of migration, and thus not only enrich our farmers, and other landholders, but replenish the public coffers and enable the Legislature to proceed vigorously in the grand system of Internal Improvement in which the state has engaged. It might be added that by directing the public mind to objects of great state interest, it would probably be weaned from the present trifling cabals that are creating too much agitation and confusion. Knowing that there are abundance of materials within the Commonwealth for this, or any other great undertaking, it is respectfully suggested, that the names of individuals in each county, who are willing strenuously to embark in it be collected, and that measures be immediately taken to call a public meeting at some central point, to draft a constitution and elect officers for a Geological Society of Pennsylvania.

PETER A. BROWNE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.

Pennsylvania Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE editors of the Pennsylvania Reporter, respectfully inform the public, that they intend publishing full, fair, and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature, for which purpose good reporters will be kept in the Senate and House of Representatives during their sessions. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, with small type, which will enable us to give the reports of debates at great length; and no exertions will be spared to render it interesting to the public in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a faithful record of its legislative proceedings.

The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz:

For the session, twice a week, in advance, \$2 00

For the whole year, in advance, 3 00

Postmasters or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy gratis.

WELSH & MILLER.

Harrisburg, Oct. 29.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE Editors of the "Pennsylvania Intelligence" respectfully inform the Public, that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, & providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligence will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.

For the whole year, \$3 00

For the Session only, 2 00

Harrisburg, Oct. 26, 1830

The line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20.

19

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs. of WASHED WOOL,

four, together worth \$25,400,000; and in 1829, 244 millions of pounds of cotton and 857,000 bbls. flour, together worth \$23,150,000; the quantity and the value being both increased, in defiance of all the gaudy predictions to the contrary.

Taxes of some kind, must be paid. A revenue duty must be collected; but whether a protecting duty superadded, is, or is not a tax, depends on particular considerations. For example—the duty on a square yard of coarse cotton goods, is four cents; and on a square yard of such goods, home-made, for 3 cents, or three-fourths of a cent less than the duty. It is impossible then, that the duty is a tax. The duty on shot is four cents per lb. but we can obtain any quantity of shot at 5 cents per lb.—if the duty is a tax, the shot is worth only one cent per lb. and so on. The duty on wheat is 15 per cent.—or 415 cents on every dollar of its cost, as the "free trade" folks say—but is any farmer foolish enough to believe that a tax of the U. States is collected on the wheat that he grows and consumes? It is a popular cry, that "duties are taxes;" so was the halloo, "Great is the Diana of the Ephesians." A falsehood, or an idol, placed in opposition to truth, and the eternal principles of truth! There is a duty of 3 cents per lb. on cotton—is cotton advanced in that amount, because of that duty? Pshaw! We cannot dwell any longer on such subjects—and must proceed.

[To be concluded next week.]

But in the last year we exported 365 millions of pounds of cotton, valued at \$20,375,000. Have the demand and value been reduced by the tariff? It is difficult to resolve what is meant by the "suppression of the south," and what it has to complain of, because of the progress of manufactures. A duty of nearly ten millions is levied in England on so much of our tobacco as cost about one million. The meekness with which the planters of Virginia submit to this has always excited our curiosity.

FOREIGN.

The intelligence brought by the last arrival gives little confirmation to the idea of a general war in Europe. The indications of disquiet in France are little more than free discussions of public measures, and are scarcely more likely to lead to violent results than the occasional effervescences of party spirit in our own country. The probability of an interference in the case of Belgium is very much diminished. As one step towards the settlement of the controversy between that country and the King of the Netherlands, the latter has consented that it shall form an independent province governed by his son as Lieutenant General, though it is doubted by some whether the concession has not come too late.

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the rights and duties of the state are bounded—and that, therefore, the expulsion of the Jesuits prayed for by the petitioners would be an act of oppression, and contrary to the principles of universal toleration which the state ought to proclaim and maintain. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

TRIPOLI.

The Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles, has published the following extract of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Sept. 20: "The Pacha of Tripoli, without any compulsory means on our part, signed on the 11th ult. a treaty, by which, expressly disavowing the calumnies of which the French Consul had been the object, he engaged to write a letter of apology to the King relative to the circumstances which led to the departure of that agent, and to pay 800,000 fr. as a reimbursement of the just claims of the French on the Regency of Tripoli. The Pacha, by other articles of the treaty, formally renounces, for himself and his successors, the right of fitting out privateers against Christian Powers, which, when at war with the Regency, are likewise to abstain from exercising this right against the trading vessels of Tripoli. He abolishes in his State the slavery of Christians, the tribute paid by European Governments, and the monopoly of trade. He engages to give to foreign vessels, driven on the Tripolitan shore, the necessary aid, to pay the value of the effects which may be plundered; and pay a fine for murders committed on the crews belonging to such vessels. The Bey of Tunis, by a treaty signed August 8, has contracted similar engagements."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of intelligence at Paris, dated 7th Oct. to his correspondent in Baltimore:

"France and Paris are perfectly tranquil. Their domestic peace and happiness were seriously threatened, however, some weeks ago, by the growing power and insolence of the clubs. For a short time they sustained an almost equal authority with the government, and would soon, if not subdued, have driven the ministry from its seat, dissolved the present too wise and moderate legislature, and involved France in another revolutionary plunge. But fortunately, the Ministry saw the danger to their country, and determined to enter boldly and openly into the contest. It was certainly one in which one or the other of the parties must close their existence. They were honestly and stoutly seconded by Lafayette, and in three days the clubs were dispersed by the National Guards, without bloodshed or even violence. That result contributed powerfully to restore tranquility and public confidence, and Paris is now as orderly, and doubtless will soon be as prosperous as it ever was."

A London paper of October 9th, one day later than former advices, was received at Boston by way of Halifax; it contains, however, no news of importance.

An affray had taken place in the streets of Madrid, between the King's troops and the volunteers of that city, the particulars of which are not given. The latest intelligence from Brussels announces the existence of a general dread of a fresh visit from the king's troops, and of an apprehension that to take the city it would be bombarded, many persons are hiding their valuables, and making preparations to save their property by burying it in cellars. Meanwhile new works are constantly constructing to defend the town. The walks on the Boulevards are cut into trenches zig-zag, and formidable batteries and barriers are erecting.

Brussels continues to be inundated with armed men from all parts of the neighborhood; upwards of 15,000 were in the city, billeted on the inhabitants. Caricatures and songs appear in abundance, and every insult is offered to the king. A bust of him was taken from the palace, and placed on the front of an empty house, where it was crowned by a Dutch cheese, and a tri-colored flag of Brabant stuck wa-

ving over his head. Another person exhibited, at a first floor window, a cannon ball which fell in the yard; it bears a label "William the First and Last, to his subjects, Sept. 25, 1830."

The Paris *Constitutionnel* intimates, "that the levy of troops in France has been caused by a sense of the necessity of assuming a formidable attitude in consequence of the refusal of some of the powers of the Continent to follow up the recognition of Louis Philip with the usual formalities." "It is a trite saying," adds the *Constitutionnel*, "that in order to have peace, a nation must prepare for war. Never has the application of this proverb been more just than it is now. Our government is acknowledged by several great powers; but there are several also, who, after having manifested their adhesion, hesitate to perform all the usual diplomatic formalities. The events of the Low Countries are evidently the cause, though not avowed, of this hesitation. We would fain believe that our Ministers have not failed to speak a language consonant with French feelings on this point. When, after fifteen years of peace, a great and brave people feel the blood of freedom flow in their veins, the English and Prussian powers had better take care how they awaken the remembrance of Waterloo and the capitulation of Paris. We have said."

from a love of liberty, all hope of returning to what was for a long time called our natural frontiers—the limits of the Rhine; let not imprudent interference excite in a million of young men, ready to become soldiers, the ardour of independence. The military of France were always able to conciliate the peasantry of all countries; the armed citizens will not be less eloquent, when addressing people oppressed by an aristocracy or neighboring tyranny."

The *London Courier*, upon this article remarks, that "so far as England is concerned, we can declare, in the most positive manner, that the insinuation of the *Constitutionnel* is founded in gross, and we believe, intentional falsehood; for, since the recognition of Louis Philip took place, there has been a strong display of cordiality towards him, and a manifestation of a desire to see the new government of France placed on a secure footing, by our sovereign, and by the Duke of Wellington." This is confirmed by the observation of the French minister of foreign affairs in the chamber of deputies, that the cabinets of Europe had hastened to acknowledge the new French government, and that "everywhere the letters of Philip the First have been received in the most cordial manner." Nevertheless, the situation and movements of Belgium give rise to some apprehension, that if the principles of non-interference should not be adhered to, a general war may ensue.

Balt. Gaz.

THE INDIANS.

THE CHEROKEES.

It appears from the Cherokee Phoenix, of the 23d ult. that, since the successful result of his negotiations with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, the Secretary of War has made a few efforts to induce the Cherokees to relinquish their territory in Georgia, and to migrate to the West of the Mississippi. Colonel John Lowry, of Tennessee, was appointed a special agent for that purpose, on the 1st of September, to go to the Cherokee nation, and to use his own words, "by fair arguments to explain the views of the Government towards them." He requested, for this purpose, a meeting with the Chiefs and Councilors of the Cherokee nation, and on the 21st of Oct. he was permitted to address them. The Phoenix gives the following as the substance of the address of the special agent:

"He commenced by stating the character of the States in 1778, and that Congress of that year, had guaranteed to the State of Georgia her sovereignty. Its boundary lines were defined and marked. From that period, she claimed sovereignty and jurisdiction over all the territory comprehended within its limits. This sovereignty and jurisdiction, she now refuses to part with."

If the United States did, at that early day, guarantee to Georgia these powers, they cannot now recede from it. In a short period afterwards, Georgia adopted her constitution. That constitution was ratified by the Senate in Congress, and the President of the U. States. This, then, is the tenure by which Georgia now claims sovereignty and jurisdiction. It is true that in the year '91, by the treaty of Holston, the Cherokees were guaranteed the right to the soil not then ceded. But how will that present itself before any court of justice? Suppose the President of the U. S. were to say to Georgia, stay your hand, would not Georgia reply by looking at the guarantee made to her in '98? And if two guarantees are made, which shall prevail? Must not the oldest prevail? In order then, to avoid this collision, the U. States are willing to enter into some agreement by which those things may be put at rest."

The President and Secretary of War, say now is the time for action. If you wait until Georgia surveys your lands and allots them out, what then will become of you? If she conveys them to the drawers, will they not hold them? You will then have to seek redress, if at all, in the courts of justice, and the oldest legal right must predominate. In order to avoid these difficulties, what can be more fair than the propositions

which are offered to you? The invitation to you is as broad as the Cherokee nation. You are all invited without exception, rank or standing. Every warrior and widow can have a reservation, and every individual can have one according to his rank and standing in the community. Or, if some choose to go, and some to stay, be it so. Those who go are to be provided for. Those who stay may have a guarantee as citizens of, and taken into the arms of the Government. Those causes that give trouble, will be wiped away; and a guarantee will be extended to you to place all who stay upon equal footing with their white brothers. For those who go, an ample fund will be provided, the proceeds of which, to be applied for the promotion of education. These liberal terms are now offered to you. You ought not to wait until further and greater difficulties fall upon you. I am told by the President, to say to you, that he cannot withhold the jurisdiction of Georgia. If you remain, and she exercises this power, it must be settled between you and the surrounding States. How is it with the different States? The U. States possesses no power to legislate for the State of Tennessee. She has sovereign power to legislate for herself. No authority is strong enough to oppose it."

Governments, it would produce a dissolution of the Union. Therefore, it is, that the President cannot prevent the operation of the civil laws of Georgia. It is time, therefore, that every individual should think for himself. Consider the happiness of himself and his offspring. Think freely; and exercise your own judgment for your welfare. For all who wish to take reservations, an office will be opened—all to receive a valuable tract of land for himself, which cannot be disturbed by Georgia. They will be allowed the selecting of places to be reserved, &c. These offers are proper to show that the United States design the use of no force, and she hopes she will not be charged with harsh treatment. This may be the last time such an opportunity will be afforded you. Think coolly and calmly, and deliberate for yourselves."

The following is the answer which was given to the special agent, on the part of the Cherokee nation:

New-England, C. N. Oct. 21.

MR. JOHN ROSS:

Sir: The Committee and Council, in General Council convened, deem it unnecessary to exhibit a detailed statement of their objections to the propositions submitted through you by the Special Agent of Government, Colonel John Lowry. The special Agent in his remarks, was understood to say, that, whenever the State of Georgia thinks proper to enter the territories of this nation, and survey it, the President would not interfere or prevent her, and that the citizens of Georgia would then draw for the land agreeably to their laws. In other words, they would take it by force, without any opposition from the General Government. We have not sought the difficulties, the Special Agent has enumerated in bald relief, nor are we prepared to run away from the trials that beset us; and many officers of the United States harbor the expectation of driving a bargain with us by withdrawing the protection of the U. States, guaranteed to us by treaty, we can only say that they have only to continue their policy, until it leads them to a point beyond which it will be in vain to expect success; & it is best known to themselves how far they will go.

Reservations in fee have been offered, to which we say, we have no disposition to alter the extent of our reservation as defined by former treaties—the limits of the whole Cherokee nation. It is the desire of the Council that the special Agent may receive this as an answer to his propositions submitted for our consideration.

If it is thought expedient on your part to reply more fully to the communication referred to, the Council can have no objection.

JOHN RIDGE, Pres'l Com.
GOING SNAKE, Speaker Coun.

The Editor of the Phoenix, in reference to this affair, holds the following language:

"We had frequent intimations before, that the legislature of the State of Georgia would make provisions for the surveying of the Cherokee lands, during its present session; but that a tacit permission would be given by the President of the United States, for such a flagrant outrage on the rights of a weak and innocent people, we had not the least inclination to believe. But if we can credit our ears, and if the agent has been instructed to say what he has said, the American public have not even dreamt of what the present administration intend to do, in regard to the Cherokees."

The propositions of the agent, and his remarks on them, formed an ingenious step towards accomplishing his object. The former were directed to the avarice of the Cherokees, and the latter to their fears. We should be doing injustice to our countrymen if we were even to entertain the least suspicion of their steadfastness, notwithstanding what may be supposed, the vulnerable point on which they are now attacked. The great majority of this nation cannot be bought by reservations, nor driven into compliance! If the land is not ours, we wish not an acre of it—we cannot receive it as a boon from Georgia."

DOMESTIC.

CARLISLE, Nov. 11.

Dickinson College.—The winter session of this institution commenced the last week, and we are gratified to learn that all the students of the last session have returned; that a considerable number of new ones have already been examined and admitted; and that many more are expected.

Result of the Elections.—The Ohio elections have resulted as follows: Duncan M'Arthur (Clay) Governor.—Members of Congress, eight Anti-Jackson, and six Jackson. State Senate equally divided. House of Representatives, thirty-eight for Clay, twenty-nine for Jackson, and five Anti-Caucusites. Giving all the Anti-Caucusites to the Jackson party, the friends of Mr. Clay will still have a majority on joint ballot, in the Legislature, of four. Last year the Jackson party is believed to have had a majority of twelve. Making a gain by the friends of Mr. Clay of sixteen. In the last Congressional election, the Jackson Representatives from that State were nine, and Clay five; now the Representation is nearly reversed—making a gain of six members in Congress in favor of Mr. Clay and the American System.

A man has been fined in Pittsburg, twenty dollars, for horse-stepping, so as to draw blood, Mrs. Ann Royal. The Statesman says: "The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge; but it was insisted by his counsel, that the penalty ought to be light, merely a nominal fine, owing to the bad character of the prosecutor."

At a late meeting of the Evan. Lutheran Synod of Md. held in Taneytown, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Synod hereby form itself into a TEMPERANCE SOCIETY upon the plan of entire abstinence from ardent spirits, except when necessary as a medicine; and that it warmly recommend the formation of similar associations throughout all our churches.

Liberal Donation.—We understand that Arthur Tappan, Esq. Merchant of New York, has presented twenty thousand dollars to the Lane Seminary, a Presbyterian institution in the suburbs of Cincinnati. This is one of the most liberal donations we recollect to have heard of in the United States.

Seduction.—At a late sitting of the Supreme Court, in Kent county, Md. the case of Elizabeth Johnson against John A. Collins, for the seduction of the Plaintiff's daughter, was tried, and a verdict found for Plaintiff. The case was one of aggravated character, and the Jury gave exemplary damages—two thousand and eighty three dollars—being the entire amount of the valuation of the defendant's estate, real and personal.

Arrival Extraordinary.—We copy the following paragraph from the *Wheeling (Va.) Compiler* of the 3d instant:

"*Land Ship Adventurer.*—A waggon, by the above title, drawn by six horses arrived at this place, on Saturday last, in 18 days from Baltimore, with a freight of 8135 lbs. The loading was delivered in good order to Messrs. Forsyth & Robin. The "Adventurer" was built upon a new plan of running gears invented at Baltimore, and is to form part of a transportation line, to be run from Baltimore to Wheeling in eight or ten days."

Easton, (Penn.) Oct. 28.
Mysterious.—Some time last winter, a Pedlar from Philadelphia disappeared suddenly somewhere in the neighborhood of Mauch Chunk, in this county, and was never heard of afterwards, although strict inquiry was made after him in different places by his relatives. A few days since, a person who keeps a tavern in the neighborhood where the unfortunate Pedlar was last seen, having an altercation with his wife, in an angry moment she charged him with the murder of the unfortunate trader, in the presence of several persons. We forbear stating any thing further, as the man and his wife are both in prison, and a legal investigation will soon be had.

Fuel.—It has been estimated that the yearly expense of fuel for purposes in the city of New York and for steam boats is two millions four hundred thousand dollars—the reduction in price since the opening of the Delaware and Hudson Canals may have reduced the amount to two millions.

Great Dividend.—The American Insurance Company of New York, a few days since declared a dividend of 12 per cent. for the last 6 months. This Company has been in operation fifteen years and six months, and has never failed in making regular semi-annual dividends. The original stockholders have received in that time, over and above the subscription price of the stock, 1,560,000 dollars, which is upwards of 20 per cent. per annum. The capital of the company is 500,000 dollars.

The Rev John C. Young, of Lexington, Kentucky, (formerly of Franklin county, Pa.) has been elected President of Centre College, Ky. in the room of Dr. Blackburn, resigned.

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flour, together worth \$25,400,000; and in 18-26, 291 millions of pounds of cotton and \$57,000 bbls. flour, together worth \$29,150,000; the quantity and the value being both increased, in defiance of all the *unful predictions* to the contrary.]

Taxes, of some kind, must be paid. A revenue duty must be collected; but whether a protecting duty superadded, is, or is not a tax, depends on *particular* considerations. For example—the duty on a square yard of coarse cotton goods is \$3 cts.—but we may buy a square yard of such goods, home-made, for 8 cents, or three-fourths of a cent less than the duty. It is *impossible* then, that the duty is a *tax*. The duty on shot is four cents per lb. but we can obtain any quantity of shot at 5 cents per lb.—if the duty is a *tax*, the shot is worth only one cent per lb. and so on. The duty on wheat is 15 per cent.—or "15 cents on every dollar of its cost," as the "free trade" folks say—but is any farmer foolish enough to believe that a *tax* of the U. States is collected on the wheat that he grows and consumes! It is a popular cry, that "duties are taxes;" so was the halloo, "*Great is the Diana of the Ephesians*." A falsehood, or an idol, placed in opposition to truth, and the eternal principles of truth! There is a duty of 3 cents per lb. on cotton—is cotton advanced in that amount, because of that duty! Pshaw! We cannot dwell any longer on such subjects—and must proceed.

[To be concluded next week.]

But in the last year we exported 365 millions of pounds of cotton, valued at \$24,575,000. Have the demand and value been reduced by the tariff? It is difficult to resolve what is meant by the "oppressions of the south," and what it has to complain of, because of the progress of manufactures. A duty of nearly ten millions is levied in England on so much of our tobacco as costs about one million. The meekness with which the planters of Virginia submit to this has always excited our curiosity.

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At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th of October, M. Etienne brought up the report of the Petition Committee, on the petition of M. Galle for the suppression of the Jesuits, a petition presented before the dissolution of the Chambers. The report spoke of the Society as a dangerous institution, as the adviser and accomplice of the late oppressive government, observing that it should be watched with strict jealousy—that the state can and ought to discard from all share in the management of public affairs, persons whose professions were at variance with the public institutions; but that here the rights and duties of the state are bounded—and that, therefore, the expulsion of the Jesuits prayed for by the petitioners would be an act of oppression, and contrary to the principles of universal toleration which the state ought to proclaim and maintain. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

TRIPOLI.

The Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles, has published the following extract of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Sept. 20: "The Pacha of Tripoli, without any compulsory means on our part, signed on the 11th ult. a treaty, by which, expressly disavowing the calumnies of which the French Consul had been the object, he engaged to write a letter of apology to the King relative to the circumstances which led to the departure of that agent, and to pay 800,000 fr. as a reimbursement of the just claims of the French on the Regency of Tripoli.—The Pacha, by other articles of the treaty, formally renounces, for himself and his successors, the right of fitting out privateers against Christian Powers, which, when at war with the Regency, are likewise to abstain from exercising this right against the trading vessels of Tripoli. He abolishes in his State the slavery of Christians, the tribute paid by European Governments, and the monopoly of trade. He engages to give to foreign vessels, driven on the Tripolitan shore, the necessary aid, to pay the value of the effects which may be plundered, and pay a fine for murders committed on the crews belonging to such vessels. The Bey of Tunis, by a treaty signed August 8, has contracted similar engagements."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of intelligence at Paris, dated 7th Oct. to his correspondent in Baltimore.

"France and Paris are perfectly tranquil. Their domestic peace and happiness were seriously threatened, however, some weeks ago, by the growing power and insolence of the clubs. For a short time they sustained an almost equal authority with the government, and would soon, if not subdued, have driven the ministry from its seat, dissolved the present too wise and moderate legislature, and involved France in another revolutionary plunge. But fortunately, the Ministry saw the danger to their country, and determined to enter boldly and openly into the contest. It was certainly one in which one or the other of the parties must close their existence. They were honestly and stoutly seconded by Lafayette, and in three days the clubs were dispersed by the National Guards, without bloodshed or even violence. That result contributed powerfully to restore tranquility and public confidence, and Paris is now as orderly, and doubtless will soon be as prosperous as it ever was."

A London paper of October 9th, one day later than former advices, was received at Boston by way of Halifax; it contains, however, no news of importance.

An affray had taken place in the streets of Madrid, between the King's troops and the volunteers of that city, the particulars of which are not given.

The latest intelligence from Brussels announces the existence of a general dread of a fresh visit from the King's troops, and of an apprehension that to take the city it would be bombarded, many persons are hiding their valuables, and making preparations to save their property by burying it in cellars. Meanwhile new works are constantly constructing to defend the town. The walks on the Boulevards are cut into trenches ziz-zag, and formidable batteries and barriers are erecting.

Brussels continues to be inundated with armed men from all parts of the neighborhood; upwards of 15,000 were in the city, billeted on the inhabitants.

Caricatures and songs appear in abundance, and every insult is offered the king. A bust of him was taken from the palace, and placed on the front of an empty house, where it was crowned by a Dutch cheese, and a tri-colored flag of Brabant stuck wa-

ving over his head. Another person exhibits, at a first floor window, a cannon ball which fell in the yard; it bears a label "William the First and Last, to his subjects, Sept. 25, 1830."

The Paris *Constitutionnel* intimates, "that the levy of troops in France has been caused by a sense of the necessity of assuming a formidable attitude in consequence of the refusal of some of the powers of the Continent to follow up the re-cognition of Louis PHILIP with the usual formalities." "It is a trite saying," adds the *Constitutionnel*, "that in order to have peace, a nation must prepare for war. Never has the application of this proverb been more just than it is now. Our government is acknowledged by several great powers; but there are several also, who, after having manifested their adhesion, hesitate to perform all the usual diplomatic formalities. The events of the Low Countries are evidently the cause, though not avowed, of this hesitation. We would fain believe that our Ministers have not failed to speak a language consonant with French feelings on this point. When, after fifteen years of peace, a great and brave people feel the blood of freedom flow in their veins, the English and Prussian powers had better take care how they awaken the remembrance of Waterloo and the capitulation of Paris. We have sacrificed, from a love of liberty, all hope of returning to what was for a long time called our natural frontiers—the limits of the Rhine; let not imprudent interference excite in a million of young men, ready to become soldiers, the ardour of independence. The military of France were always able to conciliate the peasantry of all countries; the armed citizens will not be less eloquent, when addressing people oppressed by an aristocracy or neighboring tyranny."

The London Courier, upon this article remarks, that "so far as England is concerned, we can declare, in the most positive manner, that the insinuation of the *Constitutionnel* is founded in gross, and we believe, intentional falsehood; for, since the recognition of Louis Philip took place, there has been a strong display of cordiality towards him, and a manifestation of a desire to see the new government of France placed on a secure footing, by our sovereign, and by the Duke of Wellington." This is confirmed by the observation of the French minister of foreign affairs in the chamber of deputies, that the cabinets of Europe had hastened to acknowledge the new French government, and that "every where the letters of Philip the First have been received in the most cordial manner." Nevertheless, the situation and movements of Belgium give rise to some apprehension, that if the principles of non-interference should not be adhered to, a general war may ensue.

Balt. Gaz.

THE INDIANS.

THE CHEROKEES.

It appears from the Cherokee Phoenix, of the 23d ult. that, since the successful result of his negotiations with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, the Secretary of War has made a new effort to induce the Cherokees to relinquish their territory in Georgia, and to migrate to the West of the Mississippi. Colonel John Lowry, of Tennessee, was appointed a special agent for that purpose, on the 1st of September, to go to the Cherokee nation, and, to use his own words, "by fair arguments explain the views of the Government towards them." He requested, for this purpose, a meeting with the Chiefs and Councilors of the Cherokee nation, and on the 21st of Oct. he was permitted to address them. The Phoenix gives the following as the substance of the address of the special agent:

"He commenced by stating the character of the States in 1778, and that Congress of that year, had guaranteed to the State of Georgia her sovereignty. Its boundary lines were defined and marked. From that period she claimed sovereignty and jurisdiction over all the territory comprehended within its limits. This sovereignty and jurisdiction, she now refuses to part with.

If the United States did, at that early day, guarantee to Georgia these powers, they cannot now recede from it.—In a short period afterwards, Georgia adopted her constitution. That constitution was ratified by the Senate in Congress, and the President of the U. States. This, then, is the tenure by which Georgia now claims sovereignty and jurisdiction. It is true that in the year '21, by the treaty of Holston, the Cherokees were guaranteed the right to the soil not then ceded. But how will that present itself before any court of justice? Suppose the President of the U. S. were to say to Georgia, stay your hand, would not Georgia reply by looking at the guarantee made to her in '28? And if two guarantees are made, which shall prevail? Must not the oldest prevail? In order then, to avoid this collision, the U. States are willing to enter into some agreement by which those things may be put at rest. The President and Secretary of War, say now is the time for action.—If you wait until Georgia strikes your hands and affects them out, what then will become of you? If she covers them to the drawers, will they not hold them? You will then have to seek redress, if at all, in the courts of justice, and the oldest legal right must predominate.—In order to avoid these difficulties, what can be more fair than the propositions

which are offered to you? The invitation to you is as broad as the Cherokee nation. You are all invited without exception, rank or standing. Every warrior and widow can have a reservation, and every individual can have one according to his rank and standing in the community. Or, if some choose to go, and some to stay, be it so.—Those who go are to be provided for. Those who stay may have a guarantee as citizens of, and taken into the arms of the Government. Those causes that give trouble, will be wiped away; and a guarantee will be extended to you to place all who stay upon equal footing with their white brothers.—For those who go, an ample fund will be provided, the proceeds of which, to be applied for the promotion of education. *These liberal terms are now offered to you.* You ought not to wait until further and greater difficulties fall upon you. I am told by the President, to say to you, that he cannot withhold the jurisdiction of Georgia. If you remain, and she exercises this power, it must be settled between you and the surrounding States. How is it with the different States? The U. States possesses no power to legislate for the State of Tennessee. She has sovereign power to legislate for herself. No authority is strong enough to oppose it. If the U. States interfere with the State Governments, it would produce a dissolution of the Union. Therefore, it is, that the President cannot prevent the operation of the civil laws of Georgia. It is time, therefore, that every individual should think for himself. Consider the happiness of himself and his offspring. Think freely; and exercise your own judgment for your welfare. For all who wish to take reservations, an office will be opened—all to receive a valuable tract of land for himself, which cannot be disturbed by Georgia. They will be allowed the selecting of places to be reserved, &c. These offers are proper to show that the United States design the use of no force, and she hopes she will not be charged with harsh treatment. This may be the last time such an opportunity will be afforded you. Think coolly and calmly, and deliberate for yourselves."

The following is the answer which was given to the special agent, on the part of the Cherokee nation:

New-Echotha, C. N. Oct. 21.

Mr. John Ross:

Sir: The Committee and Council, in General Council convened, deem it unnecessary to exhibit a detailed statement of their objections to the propositions submitted through you by the Special Agent of Government, Colonel John Lowry. The special Agent in his remarks, was understood to say, that, whenever the State of Georgia thinks proper to enter the territories of this nation, and survey it, the President would not interfere or prevent her, and that the citizens of Georgia would then draw for the land agreeably to their laws. In other words, they would take it by force, without any opposition from the General Government. We have not sought the difficulties, the Special Agent has enumerated in bold relief, nor are we prepared to run away from the trials that beset us; and if any officer of the United States harbor the expectation of driving a bargain with us by withdrawing the protection of the U. States, guaranteed to us by treaty, we can only say that they have only to continue their policy, until it leads them to a point beyond which it will be in vain to expect success: & it is best known to themselves how far they will go.

Reservations in fee have been offered, to which we say, we have no disposition to alter the extent of our reservation as defined by former treaties—the limits of the whole Cherokee nation.—It is the desire of the Council that the special Agent may receive this as an answer to his propositions submitted for our consideration.

If it is thought expedient on your part to reply more fully to the communication referred to, the Council can have no objection.

JOHN RIDGE, Pres't Com.

GOING SNAKE, Speaker Com.

The Editor of the Phoenix, in reference to this affair, holds the following language:

"We had frequent intimations before, that the legislature of the State of Georgia would make provisions for the surveying of the Cherokee lands, during its present session; but that a tacit permission would be given by the President of the United States, for such a flagrant outrage on the rights of a weak and innocent people, we had not the least inclination to believe. But if we can credit our ears, and if the agent has been instructed to say what he has said, the American public have not even dreamt of what the present administration intend to do, in regard to the Cherokees.

The propositions of the agent, and his remarks on the informed and cautious step towards accomplishing his object. The former were directed to the aversion of the Cherokees, and over to their fears. We shall be doing injustice to our countrymen, if we were even to entertain the least suspicion of their steadfastness, and to suppose that what may be supposed, to be the point on which they are to be attacked. The great majority of this nation cannot be bought or seduced, nor driven into compliance. If the land is not ours, we wish not to see it— we cannot receive it as a boon from Georgia."



VENDUE.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, 24 miles from Gettysburg, on the Black's Tavern Turnpike, on Wednesday the 17th inst.

Horned Cattle, & Hogs, Ploughs, Harrows, Hay by the ton, and a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by.

JAMES HAMILTON, & JESSE HAMILTON.

At the same time and place, Will be offered for RENT, **The FARM,** late the Estate of Wm. HAMILTON, dec. JAMES BLACK, Adm'r. JESSE HAMILTON, Nov. 2.

LOST,

ON Monday the 25th ult. on the State Road, between Mr. Guider's and Gettysburg, a

PLAID CLOAK,

with a cat-fund on the collar. Whoever has found said Cloak, and leaves it at the office of the "Sentinel," shall receive One Dollar for his honesty. Nov. 2.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, November 2, 1830.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

Two and an half per cent. on the Capital Stock paid-in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 8th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier. Nov. 2.

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar & Fifty Cents, on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y. Nov. 2.

NOW FOR PRIZES!

THE TWENTY-FIRST CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 20th of Nov. Sixty-six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	10 do	300
1 do 10,000	20 do	200
1 do 5,000	20 do	150
1 do 4,000	40 do	100
1 do 3,000	168 do	50
1 do 2,000	112 do	20
8 do 1,000	2240 do	10
6 do 500	1540 do	5
10 do 400		

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50, Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE,

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.

1 " 1,000 "

1 " 800 "

1 " 300 "

And a great many of 100, 50, 40, 30, 20, and 10.

Gettysburg, Nov. 2.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 20.

33 66 13 2 50 60 54 35 61 45

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE

Christian Almanac,

FOR 1831,

Just received and for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 2.

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at Nov. Term, 1830

Henry Muntorf vs. Elizabeth Muntorf and John Muntorf.

Administrator of George Hartzell, deceased, vs. Henry Hartzell.

Cornelius Lott vs. G. Bercaw, Executor of Peter Bercaw, who was Executor of G. Bercaw.

Samuel Osburn vs. same defendants.

Samuel Osburn vs. same defendants.

Jesse Comly vs. Thos. Thornburg's Adm'r.

John Hildebrand's Adm'r vs. Jas. Bell, co-obligor with A. Campbell.

The same vs. Alexander Campbell, co-obligor with James Bell.

Andrew Little, use of Wm. Young, vs. Casper Shanebrook's Adm'r.

O'Brien and Kendal vs. Wm. E. Camp.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y. Oct. 26.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty—before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ADAM PLUM,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Knouse; Philip Plum; Adam Plum; Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman; John, Christian and Michael Plum—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. Oct. 5.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty—before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN ERISMAN,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman; Matilda, intermarried with John Moose; Maria, intermarried with Humerick Hostetter; Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Moose; John Erisman; Jacob Erisman; Abraham Erisman; Daniel Erisman; and Henry Erisman—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. Oct. 5.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d day of November next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1830.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

The Line of

STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20.

Grand Jury—Nov. Term.

Hamilton—William Patterson, Joseph J. Kohn. Germany—Samuel Winterode, Jr. Mountpleasant—John Miller. Menallen—George Minnick, John Meals, James Stafford, John Hall, Henry Walter. Conowago—Jacob Dellone. Mountjoy—Abdiel M. Allister. Huntington—John Welsh. Franklin—Valentine Fickes, Jan. Russell. Cumberland—Christian Stoner, Abraham Linah. Reading—Noah Myers. Berwick—Henry Gitt, Daniel Diehl. Tyrone—Peter Miller. Liberty—Henry M. Divit.

General Jury.

Mountjoy—Frederick Stocklagle, Isaac Paxton. Reading—John Brough, Peter Marshall, John Bosserman. Hamilton—Valentine Fickes, Robert M. Hutchisson. Menallen—Boris Fahnstock, Nicholas Bushy. Hamiltonban—John Shaffer, Jacob Weldy, Joseph Reid, John Robinson, Ab'ham Wilson. Liberty—Jacob Waybright, James Cunningham. Berwick—John Duncan, John Flickinger, George Himes. Straban—Robert King, John Dickson. Latimore—Wm. Beales, Nicholas Wierman. George Shaffer, Gabriel Jacobs. Franklin—Jacob Brough, Hugh Scott, George Myers. Conowago—James Werts. Huntington—Wm. C. Wierman, John Ellett. Tyrone—John Studebaker, Wm. Miller, Peter Ferree. Cumberland—Samuel Cobean, of Wm. Gettysburg—Jacob Cleavever.

Pennsylvania Reporter.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE Editors of the Pennsylvania Reporter, respectfully inform the public, that they intend publishing full, fair, and impartial reports of the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature, for which purpose good reporters will be kept in the Senate and House of Representatives during their sessions. The Reporter will be printed on a fine large imperial sheet, with small type, which will enable us to give the reports of debates at great length; and no exertions will be spared to render it interesting to the public in general, and particularly to the citizens of Pennsylvania, as a faithful record of its legislative proceedings.

The terms will be the same as heretofore, viz:

For the session, twice a week, in advance, \$2 00

For the whole year, in advance, 3 00

Postmasters or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy gratis.

WELSH & MILLER.

Harrisburg, Oct. 29.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE Editors of the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer" respectfully inform the Public, that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, & providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.

For the whole year, \$3 00

For the Session only, 2 00

Harrisburg, Oct. 26, 1830.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE CHRONICLE will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburg, Dec. 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and the Editor will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the CHRONICLE, with a summary of all that may be done, and a sketch of all that may be said, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle, a supply of new brevity type has been obtained.

TERMS.

For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, \$2

For the whole year, in advance, 3

Post-Masters, or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward Ten Dollars, shall receive one copy, gratis.

Harrisburg, Nov. 1.

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the

Estate of JAMES DOUGLASS,

deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh McGaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

107 ACRES

and allowance, of IMPROVED LAND

The improvements are a

Log House, & Double

Log Barn. Any person wishing to

purchase, will be shewn the premises,

by Wm. FERREE, living thereon, or by

the subscriber. A good title will be

given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, Esq. Aug. 31.

Wanted Immediately.

ANY young or middle-aged man in possession of a Cash Capital of \$250 or \$300—writing a common business hand, and possessing a common English education, will hear of a desirable, safe and profitable investment, also, a permanent, respectable, easy, and pleasant situation, as equal partner, and co-partner in all the proceeds of an old established, respectable, Cash, and daily increasing lucrative business, in the City of Philadelphia, annually averaging a very desirable and handsome income. The great increase of business, and the want of steady and interested help, are the only reasons why a Partner is wanted. A knowledge of the business can be acquired without the least difficulty, and its duties easily despatched. Application to be made in person, (or by letter, postage paid) to the Editor of this paper, or the subscriber.

GEORGE W. EVERITT, Real Estate Broker, Attorney and General Agent, No. 33, South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Nov. 9.

RETAILERS OF Foreign Merchandize.

BY the 6th session of "A Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act laying a duty on the Retailers of Foreign Merchandize," passed at the session of 1823—24 of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made the duty of the respective City and County Treasurers to publish annually, in November, a list of the names of all persons returned to them as Retailers of Foreign Merchandize, designating those who have, and those who have not, taken out Licenses; within their respective Cities and Counties.

The following list is published in pursuance of said Section:—

List of Retailers within the County of Adams, returned at August Term, 1830; and classified by the Judges and Commissioners of said County:—

(Licenses are required to be taken out for Eight Months, from the first day of September, 1830. Those marked thus have not taken out their Licenses.)

GETTYSBURG. Classes

1. Joel B. Danner,	6
2. Charles J. Shower,	7
3. Thomas J. Cooper,	6
4. William Reynolds and Co.,	8
5. Daniel Comfort,	6
6. Peter Beisel,	6
7. William Gillespie,	8
8. Bernhart Gilbert,*	8
9. Samuel H. Buchler,	8
10. Robert Smith,	7
11. Michael C. Clarkson,	8
12. Jesse Gilbert,	8
BERVICK.	
13. Martin and Joseph Carl,	7
14. Fox and Henry,	8
15. Thomas Dicky,	8
16. John Barnitz,*	8
17. George Bange,	8

MOUNTJOY.

18. Jacob Long,	8
19. Jacob Spangler,	8
20. Joseph O. Thompson,	8
21. John M. Lihenny,*	8

HUNTINGTON.

22. Henry Bittinger,*	6
23. William Gardner,	6

HAMILTON.

24. Joseph Miller and Co.,	7
25. C. & H. Barnitz,*	7
26. Daniel E. Fahnstock,	7
27. William Hildebrand,	7
28. Christian Picking,*	7
29. Philip Etick,	8
30. Hugh M. Sherry,	8

HAMILTONBAN.

31. Blythe & Johnson,*	7
32. C. & H. Barnitz,*	8
33. Boyd & Plott,*	8
34. Jacob Healy,*	8
35. James D. Paxton,*	8

MENALLEN.

36. George Wilson,	8
37. Philip Long,	8
38. Samuel Wright,	8
39. John Lehman,	8
40. Simon Becker,	8

READING.

41. John Brough,	8
42. Jacob Brough,*	8
43. Enoch Simpson,*	8

STRABAN.

44. John McKnight,*	8
45. Abraham King,	8
46. Jacob Latshaw,*	8
47. John Gourley,	8

FRANKLIN.

48. David Middlecoff,	8
49. A. S. E. Duncan,	8
50. Thomas McKnight,*	8

CONOWAGO.

51. Albert Vandyke,	8
52. George Myers,*	8
53. David Becker,*	8

MOON PLEASANT.

54. William Albright,	8
55. John Morningstar,	8
56. M. Sherry & Will,	7
57. Henry Shriver,	7
58. Christian Bishop,	8
59. John & Jesse Houk,	8

TYRONE.

60. John Miller,	7
61. Henry Sanders,	8
62. Henry Brinkerhoff,*	8
63. Christian Hemler,	8
64. Abraham Reeve,*	8

Those persons who have not lifted their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.

WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Treasurer of Adams County.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830.

Coopering.

JOHN FREYBURGER,

Inform the Public, that he carries on the COOPERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Shop, in the West end of Middle street, Gettysburg; and is prepared to execute all work in his line, such as

Flour, Beer & Whiskey Barrels, MEAT VESSELS, &c.

either of oak or white pine, with iron hoops or otherwise, and will repair old vessels of all kinds. His work shall be done with neatness and expedition, and on the most accommodating terms. He hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

Washington College.

THE Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have re-organized the Faculty in this Institution; and that the College opened under the new Faculty, on the first Monday of November last.